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DYNAMIC BEHAVIOR FROM ASYMPTOTIC EXPANSIONS

by

Jack K. Hale⁺
Lefschetz Center for Dynamical Systems
Division of Applied Mathematics
Brown University
Providence, R. I. 02912

and

Luiz Carlos Pavlu^{*}
Visiting from
Universidade Federal de São Carlos
Via Washington Luiz
Caixa Postal 676
13560 - São Carlos, SP, Brazil

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⁺ This research has been supported in part by the Air Force Office of Scientific Research under contract #AFOSR 81-0198, in part by the National Science Foundation under contract #MCS 79-05774-05 and in part by the U.S. Army Research Office under contract #ARO-DAAG-29-79-C-0161.

^{*} This research has been supported in part by FAPESP, Proc. No. 80/1608-7 and in part by C.N.P.q., Proc. No. 200.919-81-MA.

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LCDS Report #82-11

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER AFOSR-TR- 82_0512	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) DYNAMIC BEHAVIOR FROM ASYMPTOTIC EXPANSIONS		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED INTERIM
		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER -
7. AUTHOR(s) Jack K. Hale Luiz Carlos Pavlu		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s) AFOSR-81-0198
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Lefschetz Center for Dynamical Systems Division of Applied Mathematics Brown University, Providence RI 02912		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS 61102F 2304/A4
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS AFOSR/NM Bolling AFB, DC 20332		12. REPORT DATE MAY 1982
		13. NUMBER OF PAGES 19
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) UNCLASSIFIED
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE; DISTRIBUTION UNLIMITED		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) The purpose of this paper is to discuss stability properties of solutions of periodic and almost periodic differential equations containing a small parameter. The existence of the solution can be obtained in the first approximation but the stability only after k-approximations. We obtain the results using asymptotic expansions, higher order averaging and the concept of exponential hyperbolicity of order k.		

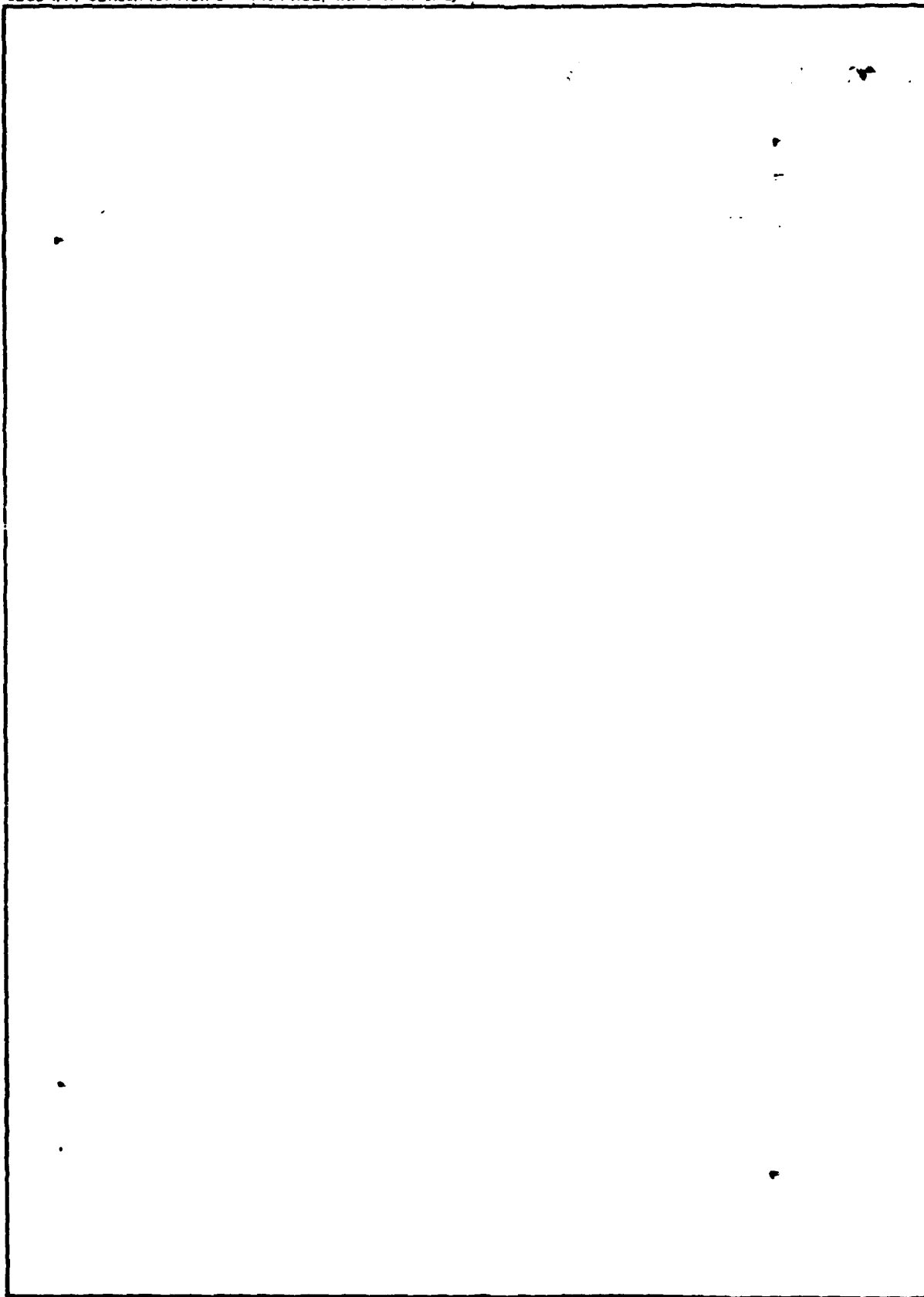
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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to discuss stability properties of solutions of periodic and almost periodic differential equations containing a small parameter. The existence of the solution can be obtained in the first approximation but the stability only after k -approximations.

We obtain the results using asymptotic expansions, higher order averaging and the concept of exponential hyperbolicity of order k .

1. Introduction

In the study of a certain class of models, for the spin/orbit resonance of the planet Mercury, in particular, and for nonlinear resonance in general, Murdoch [6] encountered an interesting problem in the stability of periodic solutions of periodic differential equations containing a small parameter. The existence of the periodic solution could be obtained from the first approximation, but the stability could not.

Murdoch and Robinson [7] resolved the difficulty through the introduction of the concept of "strong k - hyperbolicity" for the period map. It is the purpose of this paper to show that the same results are valid under the weaker hypothesis that the original vector field has an "exponential dichotomy of order k ". Since the latter concept does not assume the vectorfield is periodic, it is possible to have applications to more general situations as in almost periodic cases, for example.

In section 2, we introduce the concept of exponential dichotomy of order k and present a result relative to its "roughness". In section 3, we present the main result in the periodic case showing that the stability properties of the periodic orbit can be solved through the latter concept; also, we give sufficient conditions to ensure "exponential dichotomy of order k " and some remarks and examples. Finally, in section 4, we solve the almost periodic case.

2. Exponential Dichotomy of order k .

Let $X(t, \epsilon)$ be a fundamental matrix for the linear system:

$$(2.1) \quad \dot{x} = \epsilon A(t, \epsilon)x$$

where the $n \times n$ coefficient matrix $A(t, \epsilon)$ is continuous on $t \in \mathbb{R}_+$ and a sufficiently smooth function of the real parameter $\epsilon \in (0, \epsilon_0)$.

Definition 2.1. The equation (2.1) has an exponential dichotomy of order k if there exists a projection P_ϵ continuous for $\epsilon \in (0, \epsilon_0)$, a positive constant K and a function $\alpha(\epsilon) = c\epsilon^k$, $c > 0$, such that

$$(2.2) \quad \begin{aligned} |X(t, \epsilon) P_\epsilon X^{-1}(s, \epsilon)| &\leq K e^{-\alpha(\epsilon)(t-s)} \quad t \geq s \geq 0 \\ |X(t, \epsilon) (I - P_\epsilon) X^{-1}(s, \epsilon)| &\leq K e^{-\alpha(\epsilon)(s-t)} \quad s \geq t \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

An important property of exponential dichotomies is their roughness; that is, they are not destroyed by small perturbations. More precisely, we can state the following result:

Theorem 2.1: Suppose that the linear system (2.1) has an exponential dichotomy of order k . Let $B_\epsilon = B(t, \epsilon)$ be a continuous matrix function, bounded uniformly on $t \in \mathbb{R}_+$ for each fixed $\epsilon \in (0, \epsilon_0)$. If $|B_\epsilon| = \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |B(t, s)| = O(|\epsilon|^N)$ for $N \geq k$, then the perturbed system

$$(2.3) \quad \dot{y} = \epsilon(A(t, \epsilon) + B(t, \epsilon))y$$

also possesses an exponential dichotomy of the same order.

The proof can be accomplished by applying the Contraction Mapping Principle to the operator

$$TY(t) = X(t, \epsilon) P_\epsilon + \int_0^t X(t, \epsilon) P_\epsilon X^{-1}(s, \epsilon) \epsilon B(s, \epsilon) Y(s) ds - \int_t^\infty X(t, \epsilon) (I - P_\epsilon) X^{-1}(s, \epsilon) \epsilon B(s, \epsilon) Y(s) ds.$$

Elementary estimates yield:

$$|TY(t)| \leq K + 2\alpha(\epsilon)^{-1}K\epsilon |B_\epsilon| \|Y\| ,$$

$$|TY_1(t) - TY_2(t)| \leq 2\alpha(\epsilon)^{-1}K\epsilon |B_\epsilon| \|Y_1 - Y_2\|$$

where $\|Y\| = \sup_{t \geq 0} |Y(t)|$ and $\alpha(\epsilon) = c\epsilon^k$. If $\alpha(\epsilon)^{-1}K\epsilon |B_\epsilon| < \frac{1}{2}$, the mapping T has a unique fixed point. Since $|B_\epsilon| = O(|\epsilon|^N)$, there exists an $\epsilon_1 > 0$ such that the latter estimate is valid for $\epsilon \in (0, \epsilon_1)$. The remainder of the proof is easily supplied by following the techniques in Coppel [1].

Corresponding results for the half-line R_- may be obtained by the change of variable $t \rightarrow -t$ and the same question for the whole line R can be answered in terms of the results for the two half-lines or directly using the operator:

$$TY(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t X(t, \epsilon) P_\epsilon X^{-1}(s, \epsilon) \epsilon B(s, \epsilon) Y(s) ds - \int_t^{\infty} X(t, \epsilon) (I - P_\epsilon) X^{-1}(s, \epsilon) \epsilon B(s, \epsilon) Y(s) ds$$

Corollary 2.3 Consider the perturbed system

$$(2.4) \quad \dot{y} = \epsilon A(t, \epsilon)y + \epsilon^{N+1} f(t, y, \epsilon)$$

where $f: R \times \Omega \subset R^n \times [0, \epsilon_0] \rightarrow R^n$ is uniformly continuous and bounded in $t \in R$ for each (y, ϵ) fixed in $\Omega \times [0, \epsilon_0]$ and $f(t, 0, \epsilon) = 0$.

If the unperturbed system (2.1) has an exponential attraction of order $k \leq N$ then, for small ϵ , the solution $y = 0$ of (2.4) is uniformly asymptotically stable.

More generally, results of this kind can be extended to a system of the form

$$(2.5) \quad \dot{x} = \varepsilon A(t, \varepsilon)x + \varepsilon^{N+1} f(t, x, \varepsilon) + g(x, \varepsilon)$$

where $g(0, \varepsilon) = 0$, $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(0, \varepsilon) = 0$.

The reader is referred to Hale [4] and Coppel [1] for details.

Remark: In [7], Murdoch and Robinson consider a system $\dot{x} = \varepsilon f(t, x, \varepsilon)$, where $\varepsilon \geq 0$ is a small parameter, f is continuous, ω -periodic in t and smooth in x and ε , and the Poincaré map $U_\varepsilon: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ given by $U_\varepsilon(x) = \phi(\omega, x, \varepsilon)$ where $\phi(t, x, \varepsilon)$ is the general solution of the system above satisfying $\phi(0, x, \varepsilon) = x$.

Suppose that the Taylor Series of U_ε is available; that is, $U_\varepsilon(x) = V_\varepsilon(x) + \varepsilon^{k+1} \tilde{U}_\varepsilon(x)$ where $V_\varepsilon(x) = x + \varepsilon U_1(x) + \dots + \varepsilon^k U_k(x)$. If there is a x_0 such that $U_1(x_0) = 0$ and $U_1'(x_0)$ is nonsingular, the Implicit Function Theorem give us fixed points $x^*(\varepsilon)$ of $V_\varepsilon(x)$ and $\bar{x}(\varepsilon)$ of $U_\varepsilon(x)$ with $x^*(\varepsilon), \bar{x}(\varepsilon) \rightarrow x_0$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.

The question is: if $x^*(\varepsilon)$ is a hyperbolic fixed point for V_ε , will $\bar{x}(\varepsilon)$ be a hyperbolic fixed point of U_ε ?

This, in general, is not true, except when the first approximation U_1 is hyperbolic which is well known.

They resolved the problem introducing the concept of "strong k -hyperbolicity" and giving sufficient conditions to obtain "strong k -hyperbolicity".

The concept of exponential dichotomy of order k is more general and can be applied to "the almost periodic problem" as we will show in the last section.

3. The periodic case.

Suppose $x \in R^n$, $\varepsilon \geq 0$ a small parameter, $f: R \times R^n \times [0, \varepsilon_0) \rightarrow R^n$ analytic in $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0)$, ω -periodic in t for each fixed (x, ε) and sufficiently smooth in $x \in R^n$. Consider the system:

$$(3.1) \quad \dot{x} = \varepsilon f(t, x, \varepsilon)$$

Suppose the asymptotic expansion, in powers of ε , of the system (3.1), up to order N is known,

$$(3.2) \quad \dot{x} = \varepsilon f_1(t, x) + \varepsilon^2 f_2(t, x) + \dots + \varepsilon^N f_N(t, x) + \varepsilon^{N+1} \tilde{f}(t, x, \varepsilon)$$

where each f_i , $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$ is an ω -periodic function in t and \tilde{f} is ω -periodic for each (x, ε) fixed.

Using averaging up to order N , we may choose a suitable change of coordinates $x \rightarrow y$, ω -periodic in t , which eliminates t from the first N terms in the right-hand side of (3.2). The resulting system has the form

$$(3.3) \quad \dot{y} = \varepsilon \bar{f}(y) + \dots + \varepsilon^N \bar{f}_N(y) + \varepsilon^{N+1} \hat{f}(t, y, \varepsilon)$$

where \hat{f} has the same properties as \tilde{f} before. If there is a y_0 such that $\bar{f}_1(y_0) = 0$ and $\frac{\partial \bar{f}_1}{\partial y}(y_0)$ is nonsingular and, furthermore, if λ_i is an eigenvalue of $\frac{\partial \bar{f}_1}{\partial y}(y_0)$ and $\operatorname{Re} \lambda_i \left[\frac{\partial \bar{f}_1}{\partial y}(y_0) \right] \neq 0$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, then we can conclude existence, uniqueness and stability properties of the periodic solution $x^*(t, \varepsilon)$ of (3.1) from known results, see Hale [4].

Actually, in this case, we have an exponential dichotomy of order one. In what follows, we discuss a more general situation. That is, suppose at least for some i , $1 \leq i \leq n$, we have $\operatorname{Re} \lambda_i \left[\frac{\partial \bar{f}_1}{\partial y}(y_0) \right] = 0$ and consider

the equations.

$$(3.4) \quad \dot{x} = \varepsilon F(x, \varepsilon)$$

where $F(x, \varepsilon) = \bar{f}_1(x) + \varepsilon \bar{f}_2(x) + \dots + \varepsilon^N \bar{f}_N(x)$ and

$$(3.5) \quad \dot{x} = \varepsilon F(x, \varepsilon) + \varepsilon^{N+1} \hat{f}(t, x, \varepsilon).$$

Theorem 3.1. Suppose f_i , $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$, \hat{f} satisfies the conditions enumerated in this section. If there is an x_0 such that $F(x_0, 0) = 0$ and $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x_0, 0)$ is nonsingular, then there exist an $\varepsilon_1 > 0$ and functions $x_N(\varepsilon)$ and $x^*(t, \varepsilon)$, both analytic in ε , $x^*(t, \varepsilon)$ continuous in t for each fixed $\varepsilon \in [0, \varepsilon_1]$, $x^*(t+\omega, \varepsilon) = x^*(t, \varepsilon)$, $x_N(\varepsilon)$ is an equilibrium point of (3.4), $x^*(t, \varepsilon)$ satisfies (3.5), $x_N(0) = x^*(t, 0) = x_0$ and $\|x^*(t, \varepsilon) - x_N(\varepsilon)\| = O(\varepsilon^N)$.

Furthermore, if the linear variational equation of (3.4) at the equilibrium point $x_N(\varepsilon)$ has an exponential dichotomy of order k , $k \leq N$, then the linear variational equation of (3.5) at $x^*(t, \varepsilon)$ also has an exponential dichotomy of the same order.

To prove the theorem we need the following result:

Lemma 3.2: Consider the system

$$(3.6) \quad \dot{x} = \varepsilon A(\varepsilon)x + f(t)$$

where $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $A(\varepsilon)$ is a continuous matrix function of the parameter $\varepsilon \geq 0$ and $f \in \mathcal{P}_\omega$, the Banach space of the continuous ω -periodic functions.

If $\det A(0) \neq 0$, then there exist $K > 0$, $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ such that (3.6) has a unique solution

$$\mathcal{H}(\varepsilon)f \in \mathcal{P}_\omega \quad \text{and} \quad \|\mathcal{H}(\varepsilon)f\| < K/\varepsilon \|f\| \quad 0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0.$$

Proof: Since $\det A(0) \neq 0$, there exists an $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ such that the unperturbed system $\dot{x} = \varepsilon A(\varepsilon)x$ is noncritical with respect to \mathcal{P}_ω .

This implies the existence of a continuous linear operator $\mathcal{K}(\varepsilon)$ $0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$ defined by

$$(\mathcal{K}(\varepsilon)f)(t) = \int_0^\omega \varepsilon [e^{-\varepsilon A(\varepsilon)\omega} - I]^{-1} e^{-\varepsilon A(\varepsilon)s} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} f(t+s) ds$$

Furthermore, $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \varepsilon [e^{-\varepsilon A(\varepsilon)\omega} - I]^{-1} = -1/A(0)^{-1}$. Thus, $\mathcal{K}(\varepsilon)$ has a uniform bound on $(0, \varepsilon_0]$ given by $\|\mathcal{K}(\varepsilon)f\| \leq K\varepsilon\|f\|$. More details can be found in Hale [4].

Proof of Theorem 3.1: Consider the system

$$(3.5) \quad \dot{x} = \varepsilon F(x, \varepsilon) + \varepsilon^{N+1} \hat{f}(t, x, \varepsilon).$$

If there is an x_0 such that $F(x_0, 0) = 0$ and $\det \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x_0, 0) \neq 0$, by the Implicit Function Theorem, for ε small, there is a unique $x_N(\varepsilon)$ such that $x_N(0) = x_0$ and $F(x_N(\varepsilon), \varepsilon) = 0$. $x_N(\varepsilon)$ is the equilibrium point of the autonomous system

$$(3.4) \quad \dot{x} = \varepsilon F(x, \varepsilon)$$

Using the transformation $x \rightarrow y$ defined by $x = x_N(\varepsilon) + y$ (3.5) becomes

$$(3.7) \quad \begin{aligned} \dot{y} = & \varepsilon F(x_N(\varepsilon) + y, \varepsilon) + \varepsilon^{N+1} \hat{f}(t, x_N(\varepsilon) + y, \varepsilon) = \varepsilon \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x_N(\varepsilon), \varepsilon)y \\ & + \varepsilon G(y, \varepsilon) + \varepsilon^{N+1} \hat{f}(t, x_N(\varepsilon) + y, \varepsilon) \end{aligned}$$

where $G(0, \varepsilon) = 0$ $\frac{\partial G}{\partial y}(0, \varepsilon) = 0$.

Equation (3.7) can be written in the form

$$(3.8) \quad \dot{y} = \varepsilon A(\varepsilon)y + \varepsilon[G(y, \varepsilon) + \varepsilon^{N+1} \hat{f}(t, x_N(\varepsilon) + y, \varepsilon)]$$

where $A(\varepsilon) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x_N(\varepsilon), \varepsilon) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x_0, 0) + \varepsilon \tilde{F}(\varepsilon) = A(0) + \varepsilon \tilde{F}(\varepsilon)$.

A solution y of equation (3.8) in \mathcal{P}_ω must satisfy

$$(3.9) \quad H(y, \varepsilon) = y - \varepsilon \mathcal{H}(\varepsilon) \mathcal{A}(y, \varepsilon) = 0$$

where $\mathcal{H}: \mathcal{P}_\omega \times (0, \varepsilon_0] \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_\omega$. The lemma 3.2 and the properties of \mathcal{F} and

$\mathcal{H}(\varepsilon)$ give us a unique ω -periodic solution y^* of (3.8), for ε sufficiently small, defined by

$$y^* = \varepsilon \mathcal{H}(\varepsilon) [G(y^*, \varepsilon) + \varepsilon^N \hat{f}(\cdot, x_N(\varepsilon) + y^*, \varepsilon)].$$

Since $|\varepsilon \mathcal{H}(\varepsilon)| \leq K$, using successive approximations with $y_0 = 0$, we obtain $|y^*| \leq \bar{K} \varepsilon^N$; this shows that there exists an ω -periodic solution $x^*(t, \varepsilon)$ of (3.5), $x^*(\cdot, 0) = x_N(0) + y^*(\cdot, 0) = x_0$ such that $\|x^*(\cdot, \varepsilon) - x_N(\varepsilon)\| = O(\varepsilon^N)$.

The linear variational equation of the system (3.5) at the ω -periodic solution $x^*(t, \varepsilon)$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{z} &= \varepsilon \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x^*(t, \varepsilon), \varepsilon) z + \varepsilon^{N+1} \frac{\partial \hat{f}}{\partial x}(t, x^*(t, \varepsilon), \varepsilon) z = \\ (3.10) \quad &= \varepsilon \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x_N(\varepsilon), \varepsilon) + O(\varepsilon^N) \right) z + \varepsilon^{N+1} \frac{\partial \hat{f}}{\partial x}(t, x^*(t, \varepsilon), \varepsilon) z = \\ &= \varepsilon \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x_N(\varepsilon), \varepsilon) z + O(\varepsilon^{N+1}). \end{aligned}$$

This means that the linear variational equations of (3.4) at $x_N(\varepsilon)$ and (3.5) at $x^*(t, \varepsilon)$ coincide up to order N and a simple application of theorem 2.1. completes the proof.

Sufficient conditions for exponential dichotomy of order $k \leq N$, equivalent to those given by Murdoch and Robinson for strong k -hyperbolicity, can be given as follows.

Lemma 3.3. Consider the system

$$(3.11) \quad \dot{x} = \varepsilon A(\varepsilon) x$$

where $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $A(\varepsilon)$ is a $n \times n$ matrix such that $\varepsilon A(\varepsilon) = \varepsilon A_1 + \varepsilon^2 A_2 + \dots + \varepsilon^N A_N + o(\varepsilon^{N+1})$.

If the eigenvalues of A_1 are distinct and if the eigenvalues $\varepsilon \lambda_i(\varepsilon)$ of $\varepsilon A_1 + \dots + \varepsilon^N A_N$, suitably numbered, satisfy:

$$\operatorname{Re} \varepsilon \lambda_i(\varepsilon) < -c \varepsilon^k \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, r.$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \varepsilon \lambda_i(\varepsilon) > c \varepsilon^k \quad i = r+1, \dots, n$$

for some $k \leq N$ and some positive constant c , then the equation

$$(3.12) \quad \dot{x} = (\varepsilon A_1 + \dots + \varepsilon^N A_N) x$$

has an exponential dichotomy of order $k \leq N$.

In fact: Consider $A(\varepsilon) = A_1 + o(\varepsilon)$. If A_1 has distinct eigenvalues, $A(\varepsilon) = A_1 + \dots + \varepsilon^{N-1} A_N$ has distinct eigenvalues $\lambda_i(\varepsilon)$ for ε small. The matrix \mathcal{L}_ε of eigenvalues is nonsingular (even for $\varepsilon = 0$) and $\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^{-1} A(\varepsilon) \mathcal{L}_\varepsilon = \operatorname{Diag}(\lambda_i(\varepsilon))$ $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. If $x = \mathcal{L}_\varepsilon y$, the equation (3.10) becomes

$$(3.13) \quad \dot{y} = \operatorname{Diag}(\varepsilon \lambda_i(\varepsilon)) y$$

with fundamental matrix $Y(t) = \operatorname{Diag}(\exp(\varepsilon \lambda_i(\varepsilon)) t)$.

Using the hypotheses, reordering if necessary and taking the projection

$P_\varepsilon = (I_{r \times r}, 0)_{n \times n}$ we obtain

$$|Y(t) P_\varepsilon Y^{-1}(s)| = |\operatorname{Diag}(\exp(\varepsilon \lambda_i(\varepsilon))(t-s))| < e^{-c \varepsilon^k (t-s)} \quad t \geq s, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, r.$$

and

$$|Y(t)(I-P_\epsilon)Y^{-1}(s)| < e^{-c\epsilon^k(s-t)} \quad s \geq t \quad i = r+1, \dots, n.$$

Since (3.13) is similar to (3.12) the fundamental matrix $X(t)$ of (3.12) satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} |X(t)P_\epsilon X^{-1}(s)| &\leq M e^{-c\epsilon^k(t-s)} \quad t \geq s \\ |X(t)(I-P_\epsilon)X^{-1}(s)| &\leq M e^{-c\epsilon^k(s-t)} \quad s \geq t \end{aligned}$$

with same projection and same order.

Remarks:

1) Actually, to obtain an exponential dichotomy, we do not need to have distinct eigenvalues as the following example shows:

$$(3.14) \quad \dot{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -\epsilon^2 & \epsilon^n \\ 0 & -\epsilon^2 \end{pmatrix} x$$

where $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $\epsilon \ll 1$, $n \geq 2$.

The fundamental matrix $X(t)$ of (3.14) satisfies:

$|X(t)X^{-1}(s)| \leq e^{-1/2\epsilon^2(t-s)}$, $t \geq s$ where $P_\epsilon = I_{2 \times 2}$ and we have an "exponential attraction of order 2." Observe, if $n=2$, that $A_1 = 0$, $A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ and the matrix $\mathcal{L}_\epsilon = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/\epsilon \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ of eigenvectors becomes unbounded when $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$.

2) The example given by Murdoch and Robinson, to show that the hyperbolicity, present at order ϵ^2 , may be destroyed by a perturbation of order ϵ^3 , can be obtained, up to order ϵ^2 considering the solution operator $e^{\epsilon A(\epsilon)t}$ at $t=1$ of the system (3.14), when $n=1$.

$$e^{\epsilon A(\epsilon)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \epsilon \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \epsilon^2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

In fact, in this case the hyperbolicity present at order ε^2 , ($\lambda_{1,2} = 1 - \varepsilon^2$), is destroyed by $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \varepsilon^3$ for example. However, the fundamental matrix $\chi(t)$, given by
$$\chi(t) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-\varepsilon^2 t} & \varepsilon t e^{-\varepsilon^2 t} \\ 0 & e^{-\varepsilon^2 t} \end{pmatrix},$$
 does not have an exponential dichotomy of order 2.

The same problem may occur if we have in the first approximation, a double eigenvalue in the imaginary axis.

4. The almost periodic case.

Consider the system

$$(4.1) \quad \dot{x} = \varepsilon f(t, x, \varepsilon)$$

where f is uniformly almost periodic in $t \in \mathbb{R}$, analytic in $\varepsilon \geq 0$ and sufficiently smooth in x , $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

Consider the expansion

$$(4.2) \quad \dot{x} = \varepsilon f_1(t, x) + \dots + \varepsilon^N f_N(t, x) + \varepsilon^{N+1} \tilde{f}(t, x, \varepsilon)$$

where the f_i , $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$, and \tilde{f} are almost periodic in t with the same properties as f .

Under some nonresonance hypothesis on the frequencies of the f_i , we can average up through order N to obtain the following system:

$$(4.3) \quad \dot{x} = \varepsilon \bar{f}_1(x) + \varepsilon^2 \bar{f}_2(x) + \dots + \varepsilon^N \bar{f}_N(x) + \varepsilon^{N+1} \bar{f}(t, x, \varepsilon)$$

This system can be seen as a perturbation (almost periodic) of the autonomous equation

$$(4.4) \quad \dot{x} = F(x, \varepsilon)$$

where $F(x, \varepsilon) = \varepsilon \bar{f}_1(x) + \dots + \varepsilon^N \bar{f}_N(x)$. The method used in the proof of theorem 3.1 does not work in this case but, with a slight modification we can establish the following.

Theorem 4.1. Suppose f_i , $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$, \hat{f} satisfy the conditions enumerated in the beginning of this section.

If there is an x_0 such that $\bar{f}_1(x_0) = 0$ and $\frac{\partial \bar{f}_1}{\partial x}(x_0)$ is nonsingular, then there exist an $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ and a function $x_N(\varepsilon)$ analytic in ε , $0 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon_0$, $x_N(0) = x_0$, $x_N(\varepsilon)$ is an equilibrium point of (4.4).

Furthermore, if the linear variational equation of (4.4) at $x_N(\varepsilon)$ has an exponential dichotomy of order $k \leq N/2$ then, in a small neighborhood of $x_N(\varepsilon)$, the equation (4.3) has a unique almost periodic solution $x^*(t, \varepsilon)$, analytic in ε , $x^*(\cdot, 0) = x_0$ and the linear variational equation of (4.3) at $x^*(t, \varepsilon)$ also has an exponential dichotomy of order k for ε small enough (possibly with a positive constant \bar{c} smaller than c).

To prove the theorem, we need the following:

Lemma 4.2. Consider the system

$$(4.5) \quad \dot{x} = \varepsilon A(\varepsilon)x + f(t)$$

where $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $A(\varepsilon)$ is a continuous matrix function of $\varepsilon \geq 0$ and $f \in \mathcal{AP}$, the Banach space of almost periodic functions. If the autonomous system $\dot{x} = \varepsilon A(\varepsilon)x$ has an exponential dichotomy of order k , then there exist $K > 0$, $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ such that (4.5) has a unique almost periodic solution $\mathcal{X}(\varepsilon)f \in \mathcal{AP}$ for $0 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon_0$ and $|\mathcal{X}(\varepsilon)f| \leq K/\varepsilon^k |f|$.

In fact, there exist a projection P_ϵ and positive constants M and c such that the fundamental matrix $X(t)$ of the autonomous system $\dot{x} = \epsilon A(t)x$ satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} |X_\epsilon(t)P_\epsilon X_\epsilon^{-1}(s)| &\leq M e^{-c\epsilon^k(t-s)} \quad t \geq s \\ |X_\epsilon(t)(I-P_\epsilon)X_\epsilon^{-1}(s)| &\leq M e^{-c\epsilon^k(s-t)} \quad s \geq t. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\mathcal{K}(\epsilon)f$ is given by

$$\mathcal{K}(\epsilon)f = \int_{-\infty}^t X_\epsilon(t)P_\epsilon X_\epsilon^{-1}(s)f(s)ds - \int_t^\infty X_\epsilon(t)(I-P_\epsilon)X_\epsilon^{-1}(s)f(s)ds,$$

elementary estimates yield $|\mathcal{K}(\epsilon)f| \leq K/\epsilon^k |f|$.

Proof of Theorem 4.1. The first part of the proof is similar to the periodic case and, making the transformation of variables $x = x_N(t) + y$ we can consider directly the equation

$$(4.6) \quad \dot{y} = \epsilon A(\epsilon)y + \epsilon[G(y, \epsilon) + \epsilon^N \hat{f}(t, x_N(t) + y, \epsilon)]$$

where $A(\epsilon) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x_N(\epsilon), \epsilon)$, $G(0, \epsilon) = 0$, $\frac{\partial G}{\partial y}(0, \epsilon) = 0$ and \hat{f} as before. If there is a solution $y^* \in \mathcal{AP}$ of (4.6), this solution must satisfy the equation.

$$(4.7) \quad y - \epsilon \mathcal{K}(\epsilon)[G(y, \epsilon) + \epsilon^N f(\cdot, x_N(\epsilon) + y, \epsilon)] = H(y, \epsilon) = 0$$

where $\mathcal{K}(\epsilon)$ is the linear operator defined in Lemma 4.2.

Suppose the linear system $\dot{x} = \epsilon A(\epsilon)x$ has an exponential dichotomy of order k . Scale $y = \epsilon^k z$ in formula (4.7) and, if $k \leq N/2$, $H, \frac{\partial H}{\partial y}$ are continuous in a small neighborhood of the origin, $H(0, 0) = 0$ and $\frac{\partial H}{\partial y}(0, 0) = I$.

Using the Implicit Function Theorem, we obtain a unique almost periodic solution $y^* = y^*(t, \varepsilon)$ of (4.6), analytic in $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_1)$ for some $\varepsilon_1 < \varepsilon_0$, $y^*(\cdot, 0) = 0$.

This means that equation (4.3) has a continuous almost periodic solution $x^*(t, \varepsilon) = x_N(\varepsilon) + y^*(t, \varepsilon)$, analytic in ε , $x^*(\cdot, 0) = x_0$. To estimate $|y^*(\cdot, \varepsilon)| = |x^*(\cdot, \varepsilon) - x_N(\varepsilon)|$ consider $y^* = y^*(\cdot, \varepsilon)$ given by the formula

$$(4.8) \quad y^* = \varepsilon \mathcal{H}(\varepsilon) [G(y^*, \varepsilon) + \varepsilon^{\hat{N}} f(\cdot, x_N(\varepsilon) + y^*, \varepsilon)]$$

where $|\mathcal{H}(\varepsilon)| \leq K/\varepsilon^k$. We can proceed by iterations, taking $y_0 = 0$ and if $k \leq N/2$ the estimates yield $|y^*| \leq \bar{K} \varepsilon^{N/2+1}$ and the linear variational equation of (4.3) at $x^*(t, \varepsilon)$ and of (4.4) at $x_N(\varepsilon)$ coincide up to order $N/2$. The theorem 2.1 is applied to complete the proof.

As a special case consider the linear system:

$$(4.9) \quad \dot{x} = L_\varepsilon(t)x = \varepsilon A_1(t)x + \dots + \varepsilon^k A_k(t)x + \varepsilon^{k+1} C(t, \varepsilon)x$$

where $A_i(t)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$, are matrices whose elements are trigonometrical polynomials and $C(t, \varepsilon)$ is an almost periodic matrix, continuous in $\varepsilon \in [0, \varepsilon_0]$, uniformly in $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

Consider the averaged system:

$$(4.10) \quad \dot{y} = \varepsilon B(\varepsilon)y + \varepsilon^{k+1} D(t, \varepsilon)y$$

where $B(\varepsilon) = B_1 + \varepsilon B_2 + \dots + \varepsilon^{k-1} B_k$, $0 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon_0$, and $D(t, \varepsilon)$ has the same properties as $C(t, \varepsilon)$.

Suppose that B_1 has a simple eigenvalue zero, all others lying in the left half-plane. Then $B(\varepsilon)$ has, for ε small, a simple real analytic eigenvalue $\lambda(\varepsilon) = a_1\varepsilon + a_2\varepsilon^2 + \dots$ and the stability properties of (4.9) depend only on the sign of the first nonvanishing coefficient a_{j_0} of $\lambda(\varepsilon)$ provided that $j_0 \leq k-1$. Actually, the following result is valid.

Theorem 4.3. Let $j_0 \leq k-1$; If $a_{j_0} \neq 0$, the equation (4.9) has an exponential dichotomy of order j_0+1 and for each function $f \in \mathcal{AP}$ the equation

$$(4.11) \quad \dot{x} = L_\varepsilon(t)x + f(t)$$

has a unique solution $x^* = x(t, f, \varepsilon) \in \mathcal{AP}$, stable if $a_{j_0} < 0$ and unstable if $a_{j_0} > 0$.

This result is given by Krasnosels'ki in [5].

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